I bress God that the day is coming when

can vote on all questions.

Essex County Herald.

NO. 1.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

ISLAND POND LODGE, No. 44, P. & A. M. Stated C mmunications the second Monday in each month. KETSTONE CHAPTER, No. 16, R. M. Btated Convocations the first Monday in each month. VERMONT COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M. Stated Assemblies first Monday in each NORTH STAR CHAPTER, No. 16, O. R. S. Stated Meetings the third Monday in each

L O. O. P.

ESSEX LODGE, No. 18. Meets every Thurs Ross Encampment No. 4. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

G. A. B.

ERASTUS BUCK I OST, No. 78. Mosts each Friday on or before the full of the moon. W. R. C.

ERASTUS BUCK, No. 80, Dept. of Vermont. Meets siternate Thursdays.

PROBATE COURTS.

Probate Courts, within and for the Distric & Essex, will be holden until otherwise or Fered, as follows:
At the Probate Office in Guildhall on the
Tuesday of each month.
At West Concord on the 1st Tuesdays of
January and July.
At Island Pond on the 1st Tuesdays of Petruary and August. At Lunenburgh on the 1st Tuesdays of March and September.
At Cansan on the 1st Tuesdays of April At Gallups Mills in Victory on the lat At Bloomfield on the 1st Tuesdays of June

and November. C. E. BENTON, Judge.
Guildhall, December 1st, 1800.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Z. M. MANSUR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor in Chancery, island Pond, Vermont.

II. W. LUND

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Canaan, Vermont.

Susinces by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

F. D. HALE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Lunenburg, Vt.

A LFRED R EVANS

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office over Post Office, Gornam, N. H. All tusiness by mail or otherwise promptly attended to

PATES & MAY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Main Street, opposite Post Office,

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Island Pond, Vt. Office at residence on Cross Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence of A. E. White

LUNENBURG, VT.

E F NORCROSS M. D. D. D. S., ISLAND POND, VT.

OFFICE, ROOM 23, STEWART HOUSE. SPECIALTIES - Operative Dentistry, Ear

ons, typecology, and Skin Diseason. Consultation fee, at office, 50 cents. Correspondence of patients, by mail, receives prompt attention. Office open night and day.

DENTIST. JENK'S BLOCK, COATICOOK, P. Q

At Ever House, I-land Pond, Vt., the first Wed-calley in each month. W. STEVENS,

DEPUTY SHERIFF

for Orleans County. Office at J. S. Sweensy's. East Charleston, VERMONT.

BILLIARDS POOL. W. W. CHENEY,

BARBER,

Island Pond House, Island Pond, Vt. Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Dyeing, Cutting M see and Children's Hair aspecialty, Razors thoroughly honed.

DATRICK JUDGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Cross Street, Island Pond, Vt.

All kinds of Repairing done in a neat

MELCHER -:- HOUSE. GROVETON, N. H. TIBBETTS & McNALLY, - Proprietors.

Patrons conveyed to and from Station free. MONADNOCK HOUSE.

COLEBBOOK N. H. T. G. ROWAN, - PROPRIETOR.

First-class Livery connected with the House. This Hotel is pleasantly located in one of

the most flourishing villages in Northern New Hampshire, and having been ther-oughly returnished and refitted, offers great inducements to Summer Tourists. The House is fitted throughout with seem beet

Chile is woman's Utopia. There she

The California Fruit-Grower says there is no doubt as to the soil and climate of California being admirably adapted to the successful cultivation of ramie.

With some six thousand homicides in the United States last year there were but 123 legal executions. Judge Lynch, though, contrived to attend 195 more.

The success of the French postal savings banks, which were established ten years ago, is shown by the report for 1890. At the close of that year the total deposits were over \$20,000,000, the number of depositors numbering over 2,000,000.

Not content with planning an underground railway, one of Berlin's civil engineers plans underground streets. They are to be covered with a close grating of steel, well supported, which admits air, light and rain, and over which the usual street traffic is carried

A company, backed by Eastern capitalists, has been incorporated in Chicago, Ill., for the manufacture of American flax. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. Speaking for the new company its attorney said: "At present nearly all the flax used in this country is imported. This company has experimented to its own satisfaction that it can manufacture the American article much cheaper than it can be imported, and, at the same time, furnish as good an article as that made in foreign countries."

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading system will hereafter be \$80,000,000 annually, and the number of its employes will approximate 100,-000, being more than are employed by any single corporation on this planet. or trains from Egypt, gold and silver and The acquirement of the Poughkeepsie Bridge and the lines tributary thereto throws the Reading and its entire augmented system into the very heart of New England, giving it the only all-rail route from the Middle and Southern States to the East, with connections with all important New England roads, artists is here seen in the long line of corridors, and enabling it to virtually control the proach to the throne. Traceried window

The Boston Transcript says: The decision of the Supreme Court that the "habitual criminal" act is constitutional is a gratifying one. The act provides that on conviction of a third felony a person may be sentenced to the State Prison for twenty five years. The principal which underlies this legislation is a sound one. The man who proposes to live by preying upon the community has no right to live in the community. This is one of the propositions which prison reformers long ago laid down, and in securing the passage of the law, which the court now sustains, they have done the community a great service.

Asafætida as a cure for "grip" has been ridiculed by a great many physicians, but most of them admit, adds the New York Post, that they have never prescribed it. In the West asafætida in pills of four grains has been tried with gratifying results. Quick recoveries are reported in nearly every instance, without the usual sequel of debility. In Louisville alone 20,000 of the pills were sold in one day recently. No bad effects can follow the use of asafetida, for of all things it is a sedative. In Asiatic countries it is employed as a condiment, but this is a use to which few persons will care to put it. Many old people in the West who were far gone with the discase have, it is asserted, been cured by the asafætida pills. They should be taken, according to their admirers, three times a day with a glass of water, and taken in this way are warranted not to taint the breath.

Occasionally, something turns up to prove, remarks the Boston Transcript, that some of our homelier methods in therapeutics, "old women's remedies," as the doctor's sneeringly call them, are found to be reasonably scientific after all. Lately, for instance, an expert, who has been experimenting in M. Pasteur's laboratory, has discovered that no living disease germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon, which seems to be no less effective in destroying microbes than is corrosive sublimate. Its scent will kill them. A decection of cinnamon is recomended for influenza cases, typhoid fever and cholera. Perhaps some of us can remember when elderly ladies used to carry in their wonderful pockets, the capacity of which was enormous, bits of cinnamon or other pungent and fragrant spice, the odor of which would betray their coming many feet away. Whether it was carried as a preventive or merely for the satisfaction of having something to nibble was not revealed to us youngs- to Christian baptism; Elizabeth, of Burgua-

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

SUBJECT: "THE GLORDES OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION."

TEXT: "Behold, the half was not told me." Solomon had resolved that Jerusalem should be the centre of all sacre!, regal and commercial magnificence. He set himself to work and monopolized the surrounding

desert as a highway for his caravans. He built the city of Palmyra around one of the principal wells of the east, so that all the ong trains of merchandise from the were obliged to stop there, pay toll and leave part of their wealth in the hands of Solomon's merchants. He manned the fortress Thapsacus at the chief fort of the Euphrates, and put under guard everything that passed there.

The three great products of Palestine—wine pressed from the richest clusters, and celebrated all the world over; oil, which in that country is the entire substitute for butter and land, and was pressed from the olive branches until every tree in the country be came an oil well, and honey which was the entire substitute for sugar-thes; three great products of the country Solomon exported and received in return fruits and precious woods and the animals of every

He went down to Ezion-geber and ordered He went down to Exton-geber and ordered a fleet of ships to be constructed, oversaw the workmen, and watched the launching of the flotilla which was to go out on more than a year's voyage to bring home the weaith of the then known world. He heard that the Egyptian horses were large and swift, and long maned and round limbed, and he reserved to purchase them. solved to purchase them, giving eighty-five dollars apiece for them, putting the best of these horses in his own stall and selling the surplus to foreign potentates at great profit.

He heard that there was the best of timber on Mount Lebanon, and he sent one hundred and eighty thousand men to hew down the forest and drag the timber through the mountain gorges, to construct it into rafts to be floated to Joppa, and from themes to be drawn by ox teams twenty-five miles across the land to Jornasiem. He heard that there were beautiful flowers in other lands. He sent for them, planted them in his own gardens, and to this very day there are flowers found in the ruins of that city such as are to be found in no other part of Pales-tine, the lineal descendents of the very flowers that Solomon planted. He heard that in foreign groves there were birds of richest voice and most luxuriant wing. He sent out people to eatch them and bring them there, and he put them into his cages.

Stand back now and see this long train of precious atones, and beasts of every hoof, and birds of every wing, and fish of every scale! See the peacocks strut under the colars, and the horsemen can and the chariota wheel! Hear the orchestral Gaza
upon the dance! Not stopping to look into
the wonders of the temple, step right on the
causeway and pass up to Bolomon's palace.
Here we find curselves and a collection of buildings on which the king had lavished the wealth of many empires. The genius of Hiram, the architect, and of the other proach to the throne. Traceried window opposite traceried window. Bronzed ornaments busting into lotus and lify and pome granate. Chapiters surrounded by network leaves in which imitation fruit seemed

suspended as in hanging baskets. Three branches—so Josephus tells us— three branches sculptured on the marble, so thin and subtle that even the Jeaves seemed to quiver. A layer capable of holding five hundred barrels of water on six hundred brazen ox heads, which gushed with water and filled the whole place with coolness and crystalline brightness and musical plash. Ten tables chased with chariot wheel and lion and cherubim. Solomon sat on a throne of ivory. At the senting place of the throne, on each end of the steps, a brazen lion.

Why, my friends, in that place they trimmed their candles with smuffers of gold, and they cut their fruits with knives of gold, and they washed their faces in basins of gold, and they scooped out the asnes with shoves of gold, and they stirred the altar fires with

of gold, and they stirred the attail first will tongs of gold. Gold reflected in the water! Gold flashing from the appare!! Gold biaz-ing in the crown! Gold! gold! gold! Of course the news of the affluence of that place went out everywhere by every caraplace went out everywhere by every cara-van and by wing of every ship, until soon the streets of Jerusalem are crowled with curiosity seekers. What is that long pro-cession approaching Jerusalem? I think from the pomp of it there must be royalty in the train. I smell the breath of the spices which are brought as presents, said I have which are brought as presents, and I hear the shout of the drivers, and I see the dust covered caravan showing that they come from far away. Cry the news up to the prace. The Queen of Sheba astvances. Let all the people come out to see. Let the mighty men of the land come out on the palace corridors. Let Solomon come down palace before the Queen has palace corridors. Let Shoot the Queen has the stairs of the palace before the Queen has alighted. Shake out the cumamon and the saffron and the calamus and the frankincence and pass it into the treasure house. Take up the diamonds until they glitter in

The Queen of Sheba alights. She enters The Queen of Sucoa angular, one enters the palace. She washes at the bath. She sits down at the banquet. The cupberrers bow. The meat smokes. You hear the dash of waters from molten sea. Then she rise from the banquet, and walks through the conservatories, and gazes on the archi-tecture, and she asks Solomon many strange questions, and she learns about the religion

of the Hebrews, and she then and there be comes a servant of the Lord God. She is overwhelmed. She begins to think She is overwhelmed. She brought, and all the precious woods which are intended to be turned into harps and padteries and into railings for the causeway between the temple and the palace, and the one hundral and eighty thousand dollars in money-she begins to think that all these presents amount to nothing in such a place and she is almost ashamed that she has brought them, and she says within herself: "I heard a great deal about this wonderful religion of the Hebrews, but I find it far beyond my highest anticipations. I must add more that fifty per cent. to what has been re-lated. It exceeds everything that I could have expected. The half—the half was not

Learn from this subject what a beautiful thing it is when social position and wealth surrender themselves to God. When religion comes to a neighborhood, the first to receive it are the women. Some men say it is be-cause they are weakminded. I say it is because they have quicker perception of what is right, more ardent affection and capacity sublimer emotion. After have received the Gospel then all the dis-tressed and the poor of both saxes, those who have no friends accept Jesus. Last of all have no friends, accept Jesus. come the people of affluence and high social position. Alas, that it is so!

If there are those here to-day who have been favored of fortune, or, as I might betbeen favored of fortune, or, as I might better put it, favored of God, surrender all you nave anu an you expect to be to the Lord who blessed this Quesn of Shebt. Certainly you are not ashamed to be found in this queen's company. I am glad that Christias had His imperial friends in all ages—Elizabeth Christina, queen of Prussix; Maria Excelerance Feedorovna, queeno: Russia; Maria, em-press of France; Helena, the imperial moth-er of Constantine. Area ila, from her great er of Constantine,
fortunes building public battes in Constantinople and toiling for the alleviation of the
masses; Queen Clotilda, leading her husban I
and three thousand of his arms I warriers
and three thousand of his arms I warriers
have been been bligghed to Burgusdv, giving her jeweled glove to a beggar and scattering great fortures among the diswas always a recognized stimulant against attacks of somnolence at sermon time at church.

Teppermint candy so a grant fortuies among the distressed: Prince Albert, singing Rock of Ages" in Windsor castle, and Queen Victoria, incognita, reading the Scriptures to a dying pauper.

royalty will bring all its thrones, and music all its harmonies, and painting all its pic-tures, and sculpture all its statuary, and architecture all its pillars, and couquest all its scepters, and the queens of the earth, in long line of advance, frankincense filling the

air and the camels laded with gold, shall ap-proach Jerusalem, and the gates shall be hoisted, and the great burden of spienfor shall be lifted into the palacs of this greater

Again, my subject teaches me what is earnestness in the search of truth. Do you know where Sheba was? It was in Atysinia, or some say in the southern part of Arabia Felix. In either case it was a great way off from Jerusalem. To go from there to Jerusalem she had to cross a country infested with bandits and go a "oss blistering deserts. Why did not the Queen of Sheba stay at home and sen i a committee to inquire

about this new religion, and have the dele-gates report in regard to that religion and wealth of King Solomon? She wanted to see for herself and hear for herself. She could not do this by work of committee. She felt she had a soul worth ten thousand kingdoms like Sheba, and she wanted a robe riener than any woven by oriental shuttles, and she wanted a crowa set with the jewels of eteraty. Bring out the camels. Put on the spices. Gather up the jewels of the throng and put them on the caravan. Start now. No time to be lost. Goal on the camels. When I see that caravan, dust covered, wany and expansion. van, dust covered, weary and exuausted, trudging on across the desert and among the bandits until it reaches Jerusalem, I say, There is an earn est season after the touth.

But there are a great many of you, my friends, was do not act in that way. all want to get the truth, but you want the truth to come to you; you do not want to go to it. There are people was fold their ar as and say. "I am ready to become a Christian at any time. If I am to be save i I shall be saved, and if I am to be lost I shall be lost." Ah! Jerusalem will never come to you; you must go to Jerusalem. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ will not come to you; you must go and get religion. Bring out the camels. Put on all the sweet spices, all the treasures of the heart's affection. Start for the throne. Go in and hear the waters of salvation deshing in fourtains all around about the throne. Sit down at the banquet—the wine pressed from the grapes of the heavenly Eschol, the angels of God the cupabout the throno.

Goad on the camels; Jerusalem will never come to you; you must go to Jerusalem. The Bible declares it: "The queen of the south"—that is, this very woman I am speak-ing of—"the queen of the south shall rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it, for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, besold a greater than Solomon is here." God help me to break up the infatuation of those people who are sitting down in liteness expecting to be saved. "Strive to enter in at the straight gate. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye R. Troxley's store at Reading, Penn. They shall find, knock, and it shall be opened to bitched it to a horse they had stolen at Top-you." Take the kingdom of heaven by vio ience. Urge on the camels!

fact that religion is a surprise to any one that gets it. This story of the new religion in Jerusalem, and of the glory of King Solomon, who was a type of Christ—that story rolls on and on and is taid by even traveler coming back from Jerusalon. The news goes on the wing of every ship and with very caravan, and you know a story eqlarges as it is retold, and by the time that story gets down into the southern part of Arabia Felix, and the Queen of Sheba hears it must be a transaccus story. And yet . this queen declares in regard to it, although she had heard so much and had her antici-pations raised so high, the half—the half was

story. Apostles preached it with rattle of chain; marters declare it with arm of fire; deathbeds have affirmed it with visions of glory and ministers of religion have sounded it through the lanes and the highways and the chapels and the catheirais. It has been cut into stone with casel and spread on the canvas with pencil, and it has been recited in the doxology of great congregations.

And yet when a man first comes to look on the palace of God's merey and to see the royalty of Christ, and the wealth of this banquet, and the luxurance of His attendants, and the loviness of His face, and the oy of His service, he explains with prayers, with tears, with signs, with tree uples, "The haif—the half was not told man"

I appeal to those in this house who are hristians. Compare the idea you had of he joy of the Christian life before you becamea Christian with the appreciation of that joy you have now since you have be-come a Christian, and you are willing to attest before angels and men that you never in the days of your spiritual bondage had any appreciation of what was to come. You are ready to-day to answer, and if I gave you an opportunity in the midst of this assem-blage you would speak out and say in re-eard to the discoveres you have made of the gard to the discoveries you have made of the mercy and the grace and the goodness of God, "find inaif—the half was not told me?" Well, we hear a great deal about the good time that is coming to this world, when it is to be girled with salvation. Holiness on the bells of the horses. The lion's mane patted by the hand of a babe. Ships of Tarshish bringing cargoes for Jesus, and the hard, ary, barren, winter bleached, storm scarred. taunder split rock breaking into floors of bright water. Deserts into which drome-naries thrust their nostrils, because they were afraid of the simoom - leserts bloom ng into carnation roses and silver tipped

It in the old story. Everybody tells it, Isaiah told it, John told it, Paul told it, Eze-kial told it, Luther told it, Unlyin told it. John Milton told it-everyboly tells it, and yet-aniyet when the minight shall fly the bills, and Christ shall marshal His great army, and China, dasning ner idols into the dust, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and India, destroying her jugger naut and snatching up her little children from the Ganges, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line, and vine covered Italy, and all the nations of the earth small near the voice of Godan I fall into line; then the church which has been toiling and struggling through the centuries, rocal and gar-landed like a bride adoraed for her husband, shall put aside her vail an I look up into the face of her Lord and King, and say, "The half—the half was not told me!"

Well, there is coming a greater surprise to every Christian-a greater surprise than anything I have depicted. Heaven is an old story. Everybody talks about it. There is hardly a hymn in the hymn book that does not refer to it. Children read about it notes not role in their Sabbath-school book. Aged men put on their spectacies to study it. We say it is a harbor from the storm We call it is a harbor from the storm. We call it our homes. We say it is the house of many mansions. We weave together all sweet, beautiful, delicate, excilarant words; we weave them into letters, and then we spell it out in rose and lily and anaranth. And yet that place is going to be a surprise to the most intelligent Caristian. Like the Queen of Sheba, the report has

ome to us from the far country, and many come to us from the lar country, and many of us have started. It is a desert march, but we urge on the cameis. What though our feet be blistered with the way? We are hastening to the palace. We take all our loves and hopes and Christian ambitions, as frangineense and myrrh and cassia to the great King. We must not rest. We must not halt. The night is coming on, and it is not safe out herein the desert. Urge on the camels. I see the domes against the sky, and the houses of Labanon, and the temples and the gardens. See the fountains

ples and the gardens. See the fountains dance in the sun, and the gates flash as they open to let in the poor pilgrims.

Send the word up to the palace that we are coming, and that we are weary of the march of the desart. The King will come out and say; "Welcome to the palace; baths in these waters, recline on these backs. This this cinnaryon and frankin. Take this cinnamon and frankincense and myrrh and put it upon a censer and swing it before the altar." And yet, my friends, when heaven bursts upon us it will be a greater surprise than that—Jesus on the

throne, and we made like Him! All our Christian friends surrodnding us in glory! All our sorrows and tears and sins gone by forever' The thousands of thousands, the one hundred and forty and four thousand the great multitules that no man can num-ber, will cry, world without end, "The hall -the haif was not told us?

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE coffee crop is promising. LOUISIANA has a big rice crop. NEW YORK CITY has 50,000 Swedes. GREAT BRITAIN has 180,000 landlords. THE lobster grows scarcer and smaller. THERE are fifty law schools in the United

London, England, is a city of 700,000 CATFLE are suffering for want of water in

bounty will take \$1,500,000.

SWITZERLAND will not officially take part in the Chicago World's Fair. PEARL ADAMS, a Granby (Conn.) girl, has killed twenty-five foxes this year, ABOUT thirty per cent, of the corn crop a baliaved to have been sent to market. Governor McKinner, of Virginia, has signed the bill for the settlement of the State

IT is estimated that the maple sugar

THE assessed valuation of Philadelphia (Penn.) real estate is this year placed at \$710,641,167. EIGHT HUNDRED In lian children took part the anniversary of the Carlisle (Penn.)

Indian School. THE ice gorge in the Allegheny River above Pittsburg, Penn., broke without doing seriou damage.

TEN THOUSAND young seals are said to have starved to death in the Bering Sea on account of the killing of their mothers. It is reported that in Northwestern Minnesota and the Dakotas not less than 30,000,-300 bushels of wheat are still in stacks.

A CHILEAN soldier suspected of murder was their face to face with the corpse and after twenty-four hours was shot dead. GOVERNOR HOGO, of Texas, has issued a proclamation warning inhabitants of the state against giving aid to the Garza raid-

ir is reported from Berlin, Germany, that the foot and mouth disease among cattle has agreed over nineteen districts of Schleswig-Holstein.

Willo hogs are very plentiful in the west-ern part of Nava-la County, Call'ornia, and furnish good sport to the hunters. One of the animals killed recently weighed 200 ROBBERS stole a 9Y-pound safe from C.

they blew it open and secure 1 \$15 and valu-

A NOTICE posted at the Maritime Ex-change in New York City is as follows: "On board the steamships of the Hamburg-American Line and those of the North Ger-man Lloyd, the old words of command for altering the helm to 'starboard' or 'port' have been replaced by the words 'left' and 'right.' It is likely that the new plan will be adopted by other stramship lines, as well as by the commanders of many saining verwis. NORTH ISLAND, near New Zealand, has been shaken by savors earthquakes, which

rom the volcano reach a great height, presenting a grand spectacle at night. pondition was on the verge of bankruptcy ander its fostering care and brought them into its system to make them participators in profits, and by doing this has not only raved hundreds of thousands of dollars to

value to the people along them in the way of

are supposed to be connected with a violent

eruption of Mount Ngasunos. The flame

increased accommodations and appreciation The Boston & Maine is a case in which the management of a railroad has been con-ducted upon bound and comprehensive business principles, and where those at the head of affairs have evidently recognized that a great corporation serves itself best by serv-ing the public well. In the conduct of its internal business-that Is, mechanical and other details with which the public are in no way concerned—the same foresight has characterized this road, and it is only by the appoint-ment or promotion of some one of its trusted employes that the people are afforded a

There are few people outside of those intimatey concerned in rai road matters, who Sanborn, who has lately been promoted to the general superintendency of the Boston & Maine Railroad, stepping from a division uncrintendent to be the responsible head of sentire system, and the fact is mentione s mp v to show the high character and great proficiency of the men whom the management have always selected to conduct the practical part of their work, and who quiet-by pursue their duties for years until called

As a portrait of Mr. Sanborn is presented above, a brief sketch of his life will afford interesting reading, as showing that sterling mer t has won him his laurels all through as ctive career of some thirty odd years, and he success while's has finally crowned his og and faithful service to b th the travel public and the great corporation with ich he is identified, has been well earned. Mr. Sanborn was born in the town of Wakefield Carroll county, New Hampshire, Feb. 27, 1834, and was educated in the pulschools of his native town, and after academic course, graduated when he was 18 years of age. In 1854, realizing that the quiet life of a country town was not suited to his tastes or his ambition, he left home and went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he served his apprenticeship with a spipear penter, and worked at that trade until 1859 In May of the rame year he entered the employment of the Bost on & Maine Railroad mpany, doing station duty at Portsmouth. He served in that branch of the service until Aug. 28, 1862, when be became a brakeman on a passenger train running between Ports-menth and Portland.

In 1864 he was promoted to conductor, running first between Portland and Portsmouth, and later having charge of a train be-tween Portland and Boston. He also did duty in the same expecity on trains between Port-land and Bangor. After 15 years of service in that branch of railroading, his ability was fittingly recognized in 1878, when he was made master of transportation, which readmade master of transportation, which posi-tion he filled with ability until 1884. Then occurred the consolidation of the Eastern Railroad with the Boston & Mainc,

Sinborn was made superintendent of the former road, which was thenceforth nown as the Eastern division of the Boston Maine. He was transferred to the southern livision on July 1, 1890, where he remained up to the present time.

Mr. Sanborn is a man of progressive ideas. Mr. Sandoru is a man of progressive ideas, and lends a willing car to any scheme for the advancement and perfect on of the roads of the company whose interests he has now under his keeping. He is a member of the New Humpshire Lodge of Odd Fellows and of Strawberry Bank Encampment of Portsments. M. H.

mouth, N. H. In social, as well as business relations, Mr. Sanborn is an agreeable gentleman, and eminently endowed by nature and experi-ence to fill any position he may be called ucon to assume

Immediately after Mr. Sanborn's acceptance of the office of general superintendent, accompanied by President Jones, Chief Engineer Bissell and Director A. W. Sulloway, a trip was taken over the various lines of the Boston & Maine with a view to the commencement of a system of improvements which will begin as early as the

A Gay Lenten Season--The 400 to Have a Circus.

BOSTON LETTER.

Sunday Newspapers -- Notes. Gossip, Etc.

The Lenten Season.

It now looks as though the Lenten season here in Boston would be a gay one, and instead of being a period of self-denial and Christian humiliation for past sins and misdeeds, there are several events announced which show a disposition to make it unusually attractive, so far as amusements are concerned. Prominent among them is the season of grand opera which will be inaugurated on Monday next at the Mechanics' building on Huntington avenue, where Patti and her great company of artists will be seen for two weeks in the most brilliant repertoire known to the operatic stage. In addition to this, Boston's 400 have conceived the idea of

An Amateur Circus.

This idea is not a new one, as it has been publicly given in Paris; but it is new to Boston. The affair will take place at the Arena building, and the participants will be from the Boston Riding Club and the Boston Athletic Association. It will be a progular circus," with all the accessories of red emonade, peanuts and a concert after the circus performance. It is said that Mr. R. D. Sears, the champion tennis player, will be one of the clowns, the thletes all coming from the Boston A. A. The "supers" connected with the entertainment are ad prominent society men, and it will be a swell affair

Eva Ray Hamilton,

hose debut on the stage was made in New Jersey summer resort last year, and was very generally unfavorably commented upon by the press at the time, appeared here last week with the Howard Buriesque Company. Whether her escapade at Atlantic City created a desire on the part of the public to see her or not. I cannot tell; but as a vaudesille artiste I hear she is only mediocre. To be General Manager.

It is rumored in railroad circles that Hon. Payson Tucker, general manager of the Maine Central railroad, will be isked by President Frank Jones to take the same position in the Boston & Maine railroad system, made vacans by the leath of James T. Furber. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished alike by stockholders and by patrons of he road. If the directory is wise, it will secure the eminent services of Mr. Tucker, who is a skillful financier. a magnificent organizer, a cool, judirious and effective executive officer, and altogether a most desirable man for the

The Sunday Papers.

The Sunday newspaper is again ree ving the notice of Dr. Miner and the Rev. Joseph Cook. In the discussion at the State House the same old arguments were employed, the principal one being the Sunday labor involved in its production. These gentleman also said at the hearing that all the matter of importance can wait until Monday mornng. This is a most fallacious argument and shows a sallack of knowledge on the part of those who advanced it. It is well known that the Sunday paper is made during the week and that the labor is nearly done by mid-night on Saturday. It is the Monday paper which requires the Sunday work, and this is shown by the hours of empleyment on papers which do not publish a Sunday edition. With them Saturday is a holiday and Sunday one of the hardest working days of the week. Most ministers who want the Sunday paper abolished are inconsistent in the matter, in that they expect their sermons to be reported, and even court it, which requires Sunday labor. The Sunday paper is here to stay, and its oppenents would show more wisdom by accepting this fact and then using their energy to better it.

Haytl and the Taytiens.

Hon. Frederick Douglass, the eloquent colored orator and statesman, will be heard at Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening next, the 15th inst., in a lecture on "Havti and the Hav-As late minister to that repub-Mr. Douglass com s prepared data which cannot with fail to be instructive, and his wellknown ability as a writer and observer of things is sure to make the subject one of absorbing interest. As a lecturer Mr Douglass has few equals among platform orators, and it goes without saying that a large and select audience awaits his coming here.

The Great Storm.

The storm which raged along the coast of New England last week proved the most disastrous we have had for years, although there was fortunately but little loss of life. In the city he tide rose to a great height, completely breaking over some of the piers and wharves and causing considerable damage to shipping in the harbor.

At Nantasket beach the destruction of property was greatest, the sea playing havoe with buildings which were supposed to be far beyond the reach of Old Neptune's mightiest rage. The daily papers gave illustrations of the wrecked places along shore, but they furnished only faint conceptions of the devastation wrought by the storm.

Notes and Gois'p

Boston pays out \$133,000 a year more than it receives in supporting the East Boston ferries.

A twenty ton mortar was cast one day last week at the South Boston iron foundry for the United States Government.

The goody-goody hearings on Sunday trains, Sunday street cars, Sunday papers and cigarettes seem to be ab-

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ster evil, usurv Attalie Clare, of the "La Cigale" company, between whom and Lillian Russell the Boston News has been conducting a voting contest, leaves the troupe as the result of the jealousy en-

sorbing more attention than that mon-

jendered by the rivalry. Oznola. WORDS OF WISDOM.

Who gives a trifle meanly is meaner

than the trifle. It is not how much we have, but how much we enjoy, that makes happiness.

If you have a Jonah among your friends don't sit down and cry about it; be a whale.

Beware of desperate steps; the darkest day, live till to-morrow, will have A kind heart is a fountain of glad-

ness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles. The trouble with the so-called idle lies is that as soon as they are uttered

they stop being idle. There are few defects in our nature so glaring as not to be veiled from observation by politeness and good breeding.

Your friends may sometimes act mad because you do not come to see them, but they are not as mad as they seem. When a dollar man scorns a fifty cent

man, what a pleasure it gives the fifty

cent man to meet a two cent man and get

Brevity and conciseness are the parents of conviction. The leaden bullet is more fatal than when multiplied into

It is only an error of judgment to make a mistake, but at shows infirmity of character to adhere to it when dis-There is much that is birdlike about

most young girls; the pity is they are not taught that there is so much that is catlike about the men. You will never offend anybody by ridiculing the average man, for the

Some Historic Canals.

thinks he is above the average.

reason that every one who hears you

The canal is an ancient institution. It co-exists with the remotest periods of human history, since the primitive man discovered the value of an artificial waterway across a peninsula, or from one remote stream to the navigable waters of another. Historians allude to these artificial channels as existing in Egypt and elsewhere in the far away centuries preceding the Christian era. In the year 1829 the Chinese completed an imperial canal that traversed a distance of 1000 miles, a forty day's sail for the Mongolian junk. In 1681 the famous Languedoc Canal was completed. This gave France an artificial waterway 148 miles in length, with a summit level of 600 feet above the sea, and including upwards of 100 locks and fifty aqueducts. In Great Britain Roman spades dug the first canal, one or more of which are holding water to-day. The canals of the United Kingdom now exceed 47,000 miles in length and are among the best of their kind in the world. The Manchester Canal now in course of construction will, when completed, be a masterpiece of enterprise and engineering skill. and will place the Manchester manufacturer in direct and unbroken communication with the ocean. The North Holland Canal was completed in 1822 and is fifty miles in length. The Amsterdam and other artificial waterways are among the most vital auxilaries of Dutch commerce and prosperity. The Suez Canal, which, up to the date of its completion, was the most stupendous undertaking of its kind in modern history, extends from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Suez on the Red Sea, the whole length of navigation being eighty-eight geographical miles. This trans-Egyptian waterway is navigable by steamers 400 feet in length and fifty feet beam, the cost of this gigantic enterprise, including its harbors, being about \$100,000,000. In the Western hemisphere, both in the United States and the Canadas, the inland canal has long been an economic necessity, and in the Erie and the Welland, etc., we have examples of their service. In a strictly National sense we have the magnificent mistake of Panama, with its big holes and insolvent stockholders. At Nicaragua American enterprise is already at work. The importance of this canal to the United States and to other commercial Nations, as a route between the Atlantic and Pacific, is probably beyond any present calculation, and is of so undeniable a value that, be the engineering difficulties what they may, the consummation of the idea is among the

of Steel. The Flying Jersey Dutchman.

historic certainties of the future. - Age

The monster locomotive No. 385, just placed on the tracks of the Jersey Central Railroad, is considered by railroad officials a marvel of speed and mechanism. The huge engine was completed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It has made such phenomenal runs that it is already known along the line as the 'Flying Jersey Dutchman." In the boiler are 250 flues. The firebox is eleven feet by three feet eight inches and has a water grate for hard coal. There are four cylinders-two of high and two of low pressure. All four cylinders can be used at the same time, and this is the secret of the engine starting and getting under way so quickly with a heavy train. The boiler carries 180 pounds of steam and is tested to 220. The whole weight of the engine is sixty-two and a half tons .- Boston Transcript.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as a solution of the present difficulties, has recommended an allotment of lands in severalty for the Utes in Colorado.

IF Henry Watterson does not quiet down soon an impression will get abroad that his goddess is cross-eyed.